AUGUST 1986
ALASKA ECONOMIC TRENDS

Alaska Department of Labor **Bill Sheffield, Governor, State of Alaska**

Estimating Unemployment

Alaska Hours and Earnings for Selected Industries 1/ 2/

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	P/ 5/86	R/ 4/86	5/85	P/ 5/86	R/ 4/86	5/85	P/ 5/86	R/ 4/86	5/85
Mining	1132.33	1193.24	1130.70	50.8	51.7	48.3	22.29	23.08	23.41
Construction	929.83	942.03	946.82	39.5	40.5	41.6	23.54	23.26	22.76
Manufacturing	491.59	503.89	527.24	41.0	41.0	42.9	11.99	12.29	12.29
Food & Kindred Prod	300.96	303.80	346.11	38.0	39.2	41.6	7.92	7.75	8.32
Lumber & Paper Prod	764.00	672.14	760.86	49.1	45.6	47.2	15.56	14.74	16.12
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	545.39	551.10	559.10	35.3	36.4	37.1	15.45	15.14	15.07
Trade	366.28	377.86	394.30	32.5	32.8	33.5	11.27	11.52	11.77
Wholesale	486.55	510.64	523.78	36.5	37.3	37.2	13.33	13.69	14.08
Retail	322.09	329.78	346.04	31.0	31.2	32.1	10.39	10.57	10.78
Finance-Ins. & R.E	392.11	381.82	423.62	34.7	34.0	35.9	11.30	11.23	11.80

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics US Department of Labor

2/ excludes eating and drinking establishments

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS SERIES: Averages are based on data for full and part time production workers (manufacturing) and nonsupervisory workers (nonmanufacturing) and are for gross earnings and hours paid, including overtime pay and hours.

Alaska Economic Trends

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The following notes pertain to Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment Tables:

Government includes teachers in primary and secondary schools, and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark date March 1985.

P/ Denotes preliminary estimates.
R/ Denotes revised estimates.

Estimating Unemployment

By Charles Caldwell

Each month the Department of Labor publishes in *Alaska Economic Trends* the most current estimates of labor force, resident unemployment, resident employment, and the unemployment rate for Alaska and areas within Alaska. Sometimes readers question the accuracy of these estimates, especially the unemployment rates for rural areas. For those people who wish to use Department of Labor's estimates of unemployment to show the social hardship of unemployment in rural areas, their perception that the unemployment rate for rural areas is understated is probably correct.

Two problems contribute to the gap between the Department of Labor's unemployment estimates and some people's perceptions that rural areas have more unemployed people than the estimates would lead one to believe. The first problem is the definition of "unemployed." The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) definition differs from the popular use of the term, and misunderstanding can occur if the person interpreting the data is not aware of this difference. The second problem is that the methodology prescribed by BLS has built in problems in estimating unemployment in rural areas.

To some degree the problem of the definition will remain because BLS's goals in gathering data may differ from the goals of some individuals who use the data. BLS must use consistent definitions nationwide in order for the research to be useful. Even if the estimates were perfectly accurate, the unemployment rates still would not be sufficient to explain how many people are unemployed in the popular sense of the word.

The Alaska Department of Labor has been actively seeking a solution to the second problem of methodology by working with the Bureau of Labor Statistics to improve the methods used to estimate and allocate labor force data.

This article will focus on answering the following questions:

How are employment, unemployment, and related terms defined?
How is employment estimated?
What is being done to improve the estimates?

Definitions

Resident Employment - is an estimate of civilians residing in an area who during a survey week that includes the twelfth of the month either:

worked for pay;

were self-employed;

worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid worker in a family owned business;

were temporarily absent due to paid vacation, illness, bad weather, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons;

were waiting to be recalled from layoff; or

were waiting to report to a new job within the next 30 days.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment - is an estimate of the number of jobs (rather than persons) in an area. In nonagricul-tural wage and salary employment people are counted twice if they have two jobs, but only once in estimates of employment by place of residence.

Though less inclusive than resident employment nonagricultural wage and salary employment is usually larger than resident employment in Alaska. This is due to the large number of nonresident workers employed in this state.

Unemployment - is an estimate of civilians who:

were available to work;

were not employed at any time during the survey week that included the twelfth of the month; and

sought work within a four week period up to and including the survey week.

Discouraged Workers - refers to people who are not counted as unemployed because they did not perform a job search in the four week period up to and including the survey week.

In 1981 Research and Analysis staff completed a household survey patterned after the Current Population Survey (CPS) and published the results in *Lower Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Labor Market Analy-*

sis. Results revealed that the number of discouraged workers in the Wade Hampton area in January 1981 (538) was nearly double the number who were unemployed by the official definition (282). It is reasonable to infer that the number of discouraged workers will often be high in small isolated communities with few job search options.

Labor Force - is the sum of resident employment and unemployment.

Unemployment Rate - is derived by dividing the number of unemployed by the labor force, and expressing as a percent.

Current Population Survey (CPS) - a national monthly survey of households, carefully constructed to provide estimates of labor force composition.

Labor Market Area - An area with a central community and economic concentration in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence.

Unemployment Estimating

Unemployment rates for over 3,000 areas are estimated nationwide each month. The only estimates of resident employment and unemployment accepted for grants and allocations of federal funds are those produced by methodologies accepted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Financing of state and local area unemployment statistics will never permit monthly, statistically valid, household surveys to be taken for all areas of the nation for which unemployment estimates are now prepared. Compromises have been made in order to work within budget constraints.

The primary place where savings have historically been made is to blend information from available data sources that were not designed for the primary purpose of unemployment estimating, with CPS and decennial Census data to produce reasonable estimates for 39 states and nearly all areas. Methodology for producing unemployment rates for the 11 other states is discussed in method one below.

State Estimates

There are two basic methodologies used to estimate resident employment and unemployment by month at the statewide level:

1. National estimates of labor force and unemployment, as well as the estimates for 11 populous states and two areas, are directly derived

from the CPS. This survey is conducted using a sample of nearly 60,000 households each month. It permits an unbiased estimate that is not dependent upon data collected for other purposes which can vary because of administrative differences between states.

2. Alaska is one of 39 states, plus the District of Columbia and 253 areas (including Alaska's six economic regions), which can vary because of administrative differences between states.

   a. A preliminary estimate of resident employment is produced by adding estimates of:

      nonagricultural wage and salary employment adjusted to place of residence with decennial Census relationships;

      self-employed workers;

      unpaid family workers; and

      agricultural employment.

   b. A preliminary estimate of unemployment is produced using estimates of the following components:

      unemployment insurance claimants;

      workers who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits;

      unemployed workers who never filed for unemployment insurance;

      unemployed workers whose previous employment was not covered by unemployment insurance; and

      persons who are seeking employment either for the first time or who have reentered the labor force.

   c. The CPS sample is designed to produce annual estimates in 39 states. Monthly CPS estimates for those states have too much variation to be used directly as the official estimates. Instead estimates from the CPS for those states are aggregated for the most recent six month period and compared to the statewide estimates from the two steps above. The resulting factors are then used to correct the level of the preliminary estimates of resident employment and unemployment. This correction to the level of the CPS improves consistency between states, while maintaining a reasonable monthly trend.

Substate Estimates

Substate area labor force data estimates are produced using three methodologies.

1. Labor market area totals are forced to equal the adjusted statewide estimates.

2. Within each labor market area, the employment and unemployment estimates may be allocated to the smaller areas based upon the distribution of population and unemployment insurance claims data.

3. For smaller areas which have no unemployment insurance claims data available, the employment and unemployment estimates are allocated using population data only.

Currently, the allocation procedures for substate estimates overstate employment in rural areas. Because of this bias, unemployment rates in rural areas are lower than they would be otherwise. This happens because employment estimates are allocated by population, and jobs are not distributed evenly throughout the estimating areas proportionate to population.

Research and Analysis proposed a procedure which would more accurately reflect the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas. BLS has tentatively scheduled this procedure to be included in the approved methodologies for estimates beginning with the January 1987 data.

Improving The Estimates

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has been working for several years to upgrade state and local area unemployment estimates. This spring Research and Analysis conducted a survey of states to determine which attributes in a labor force estimating methodology were most important to them. The consensus was that accuracy and an explainable monthly trend, closely followed by realistic substate estimates, were judged by the states to be the most important of the several attributes listed in the survey.

Recently BLS proposed working with a group of states to revise unemployment estimating procedures. States will test proposed methodologies in parallel with existing methods over the next year. Changes resulting from this cooperative effort will probably be incorporated in estimates released beginning in February 1988.

Alaska will be involved in this effort. Other states will be selected to provide a representative mix of geographic areas with an emphasis on the 39 states which are not using the CPS directly.

Alaska

By Edward Eboch

Economic Outlook

June employment and unemployment estimates continued the trend of year to year declines observed in the April and May numbers. Although employment experienced its normal seasonal increase, up 5,700 from last month, unemployment was also up over the month as the seasonal increase in jobs failed to keep pace with the growth in the labor force. While an increase in the unemployment rate from May to June (10.7 to 10.8) is unusual, it has happened in the past, most recently in 1980.

Year to year employment declines were most notable in construction, mining and trade. These declines were largely a result of the decline in oil prices and the reductions in state spending. Manufacturing also lost employment as fish processing employment was below year-ago levels. The fishing season got off to a slow start as the expected salmon runs did not materialize. The only bright spot in the economy was the lumber industry with employment up 18% from last year.

State Spending

The Alaska Department of Revenue's June 1986 revenue forecast (done quarterly) was not good news to the state's economy, which was already suffering year-to-year employment losses. With oil prices at their lowest level in years, and little prospect of recovering soon, the expected revenues for FY87 are $857 million below the March forecast. The March revenue forecast was the basis for the FY87 budget, down already from FY86. The budget cuts required will result in additional jobs lost in state government, in the construction industry, and support industries.

March vs June Unrestricted Revenue Forecast (millions of dollars)

	FY86 (mean case)	FY87 (30% case)	FY88 (30% case)
March	2721.1	2077.6	1614.2
June	2679.4	1220.4	1131.8
Difference	-41.7	-857.2	-482.4

Source: Alaska Department of Revenue

In order to meet the revenue shortfall, cuts in state expenditures were ordered by the Governor. Capital projects will be only partially funded this year and an immediate reduction in the operating budget by several hundred million dollars was ordered. The employees unions have been requested to reduce wages and benefits for additional savings. The total impact of the cuts can not be determined until each department decides just what programs will be cut and the extent of layoffs are set.

According to studies done by the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) the impacts on employment can be estimated as specific reductions are identified /1. According to the ISER report, "for every drop of $100 million in state spending, an average of 2,000 jobs are lost to the Alaska economy. The loss of jobs vary greatly by the type of expenditure. The most important determinant of employment impact is the number of jobs directly created by the expenditure—either in government or the business sector. Indirect effects are relatively unimportant." On the basis of the ISER report, current budget cuts will result in a decline in statewide employment of approximately 15,000.

Besides the bleak economic news about state revenues, other indicators suggest the extent of economic problems across the state. Not only are residential and commercial building permits down from previous years, delinquency rates at Alaska Housing Finance Corporation for single family dwellings have increased to 9.1% in June from 8.5% the previous month. A preliminary report shows that telephone disconnects exceeded connects in Anchorage, suggesting that the net migration of past years has reversed itself.

Conclusion

The economic outlook for Alaska, like that for other oil producing states, is bleak. Major adjustments in the economy are in progress and will continue. Even with the rebound in the price of oil the economic fortunes for the state will be less attractive than that of the past five years. The uncertainty created by the recent collapse in oil prices will influence investment decisions as well as the level of state programs. There will be a shift away from the heavy dependence on state government to a greater dependence on the private sector to lead economic growth.

While most of the economic news has been disappointing, there is some positive developments afoot. The largest sealift in the states history has just begun and should result in increased construction activity on the North Slope later this year and next. The Light Infantry Division scheduled for Fairbanks should boost economic activity in

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Alaska

	p/ 6/86	r/ 5/86	6/85	Changes From: 5/86	6/85
Nonag. Wage & Salary	234700	229000	239000	5700	-4300
Mining	8800	8600	9500	200	-700
Construction	17400	15300	20900	2100	-3500
Manufacturing	14500	12000	14900	2500	-400
Food & Kindred Prod.	7900	5700	8600	2200	-700
Lumber & Paper Prod.	3100	2900	2700	200	400
All Other Mfg.	3500	3400	3600	100	-100
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	20200	19600	20200	600	0
Trucking & Whseing.	2400	2300	2400	100	0
Water Transportation	1500	1600	1500	-100	0
Air Transportation	6800	6400	6600	400	200
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	9500	9300	9700	200	-200
Trade	47200	45400	48200	1800	-1000
Wholesale	8600	8400	9100	200	-500
Retail	38600	37000	39100	1600	-500
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	5600	5300	5500	300	100
Food Stores	6500	6000	6400	500	100
Eating & Drinking Pl.	14300	13800	14400	500	-100
Other Retail Trade	12200	11900	12800	300	-600
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	13300	13200	13100	100	200
Services & Misc.	47700	45900	46800	1800	900
Government	65600	69000	65400	-3400	200
Federal	18300	17700	17900	600	400
State	19400	19600	19600	-200	-200
Local	27900	31700	27900	-3800	0

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Government includes tezchers in primary and secondary schools, and personnel employed by the University of Alaska.

Benchmark date March 1985.

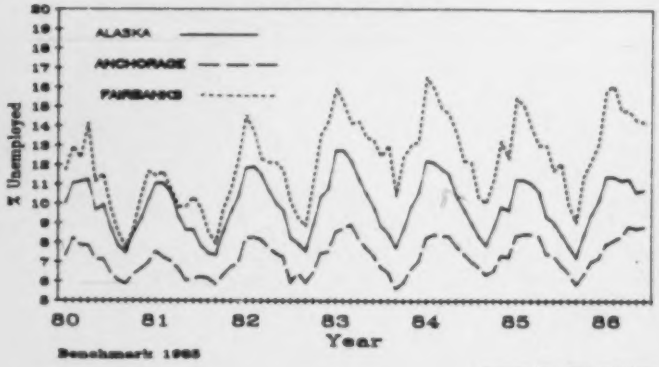
p/ Denotes primary estimates.
r/ Denotes revised estimates.

that community. While none of these activities will offset the loss of state support to the economy they will at least offset some of the impacts.

/1 "How State Spending Reductions Affect Economic Activity", ISER Working Paper 86.2, Scott Goldsmith, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Anchorage, March 5, 1986.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

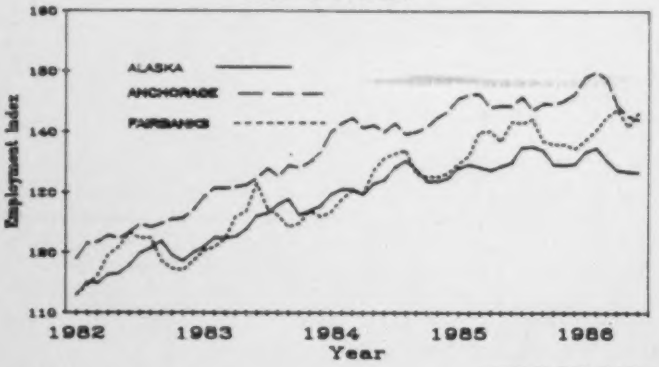
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
1980 to Present



Source: Ak. Dept. of Labor

Composite Nonag. Employment Indexes

Seasonally Adjusted
1982 to Present



Source: Ak. Dept. of Labor

Anchorage/MatSu

By Greg Huff

Current Economic Trends and Retail Trade

Industries with declining employment were in the majority according to June's Anchorage nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures. The construction industry was the largest employment loser with a drop of 2,450 jobs from year-ago figures. The decline in construction activity has been the catalyst for layoffs in industries such as building products manufacturing, sand and gravel, trucking, architecture, engineering and surveying services, real estate, and the wholesale and retail sector supplying building materials and household fixtures and furnishings. Overall construction-induced employment declines overshadowed declines influenced by loss of mining and state government jobs.

June employment figures for the mining industry (primarily, the oil industry) and state government show a combined loss of 500 jobs compared to year-ago employment figures. In the coming months, however, further declines in oil prices will intensify oil industry and state government employment layoffs. In turn these layoffs will have a negative effect on employment in other industries. This will be compounded by declines in the "buying power" of state employees if a proposed wage cut for state employees occurs. State government layoffs have the potential of creating a larger ripple through the economy than the downturn in the construction industry.

Retail Trade

With economic activity clearly on a downward trend, falling employment levels are becoming the norm in the retail trade industry. Out of the four broad categories reported for retail trade, general merchandise and eating and drinking places had employment losses; food stores had figures comparable to last year's levels; and the other retail trade category had employment levels above year-ago levels. However, the beginning of a downward pattern is indicated in their combined trend line. The sectors with falling employment are overtaking those with rising employment.

Those sectors within the other retail trade category with falling employment levels were related to the construction industry. These include establishments selling building materials, hardware and furniture and household furnishings while those with employment levels above year-ago are a diverse group of retailers ranging from liquor stores to florist, gift and souvenir shops, and fuel and ice dealers.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage

	p/ 6/86	r/ 5/86	6/85	Changes From: 5/86	6/85
Nonag. Wage & Salary	114700	112300	117250	2400	-2550
Mining	3900	4000	4200	-100	-300
Construction	7600	6450	10050	1150	-2450
Manufacturing	3100	2750	3150	350	-50
Food & Kindred Prod.	1000	700	950	300	50
Other Mfg.	2100	2050	2200	50	-100
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	10450	10000	10750	450	-300
Trucking & Whseing.	1200	1150	1250	50	-50
Water Transportation	300	350	400	-50	-100
Air Transportation	4300	4100	4200	200	100
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	4650	4400	4900	250	-250
Trade	27700	27050	28050	650	-350
Wholesale	6300	6250	6650	50	-350
Retail	21400	20800	21400	600	0
Gen. Merchandise	1850	1850	2050	0	-200
Food Stores	3100	3050	3100	50	0
Eating & Drinking Pl.	8250	7950	8350	300	-100
Other Retail Trade	8200	7950	7900	250	300
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	8850	8850	8850	0	0
Services & Misc.	27200	26800	26700	400	500
Government	25900	26400	25500	-500	400
Federal	10150	9950	9900	200	250
State	6700	6900	6900	-200	-200
Local	9050	9550	8700	-500	350

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Anchorage-MatSu

	p/ 6/86	r/ 5/86	6/85	Changes From: 5/86	6/85
Nonag. Wage & Salary	122300	119900	124900	2400	-2600
Mining	3950	4000	4250	-50	-300
Construction	8350	7050	10850	1300	-2500
Manufacturing	3250	2850	3300	400	-50
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	11150	10700	11350	450	-200
Trade	29700	29050	30000	650	-300
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	9350	9350	9400	0	-50
Services & Misc.	28400	27950	28000	450	400
Government	28150	28950	27750	-800	400

Many of these retail stores derive some of their business from tourism, which unlike construction, is growing.

The closing of the Montgomery Ward store is not connected to the current economic conditions of Anchorage but to that of the company. They are reorganizing and closing stores in many parts of the nation. The loss of Montgomery Ward caused general merchandise employment to fall below last years levels. The declining trend in retail trade employment is a stark departure of the growth cycle from 1980 to 1985.

Review of Retail Trade Employment 1980-1985

The retail trade industry was among the leaders in creating jobs from 1980 to 1985. During this period retail trade employment grew 62% or 10% compounded annually, which equates to nearly 8,000 new jobs. The largest change occurred between 1981 and 1982 with 17.3% growth. The smallest growth took place between 1984 and 1985 with only a 1.1% change. The growth pattern is illustrated in the accompanying graph. During the early parts of the 1980s retail trade employment grew rapidly. (However, seasonal declines in the first quarter of every year are evident.) Growth began to subside between 1984-1985.

All retail categories expanded between 1980 and 1985; new firms entered the Anchorage market and many existing firms expanded oper-

Anchorage Retail Trade Employment 1980-1985
Annual Average and Percent Change

	1980	1981	1982
General Merchandise	1728	1712	1645
Food Stores	1639	1955	2385
Eating and Drinking	4457	5453	6653
Apparel and Access.	710	769	972
Building Materials	535	759	986
Auto Dealers & Gas St.	1411	1559	1666
Furniture & Equip.	310	470	653
Misc. Retail	1969	2174	2458
Total Retail Trade	12762	14852	17419

Source: Research and Analysis ES202 report.

ations. The net increase in the number of retail firms was 273, bringing the total to 1,420 firms in 1985. With existing firms expanding and some large new firms entering the Anchorage market, the average number of employees per firm grew from 15 per firm to 19. Total wages paid by the retail industry increased nearly twofold from $179 million to $352 million, while the average monthly wage increased 21% from $1,170 to $1,420. (This is a decline of 2% in real wages when adjusted for inflation by the Anchorage Consumer Price Index.)

The factors that led to the dramatic growth in the number of retail trade jobs were population growth, increase in total personal income and moderate inflation. From 1980 to 1985 the number of Anchorage residents increased by 42%, personal income rose over 72%, and inflation declined from double digit levels in 1980 to 2.4% by 1985.

The rapid expansion in the retail trade sector, however, was not distributed evenly over its various segments. The growth rates are as varied as the products they sell. The primary sectors of retail trade can be categorized into eight primary components (SIC codes 52 through 59). Three of these are published in *Alaska Economic Trends*: general merchandise, food stores and eating and drinking establishments. The remaining five SIC codes are combined in the other retail trade component. The following discussion will examine these main categories.

1983	1984	1985	Change 1980-1985	Compounded Annual Growth
1716	1641	1871	8.3%	1.61%
2484	2877	2960	80.6%	12.55%
7551	7968	8066	81.0%	12.59%
952	934	951	33.9%	6.01%
1157	1040	901	68.4%	10.98%
1917	2110	2181	54.5%	9.09%
905	1028	924	198.4%	24.44%
2722	2828	2817	43.1%	7.43%
19405	20427	20659	61.9%	10.11%

General Merchandise Stores

This retail trade sector includes department stores and variety stores. They sell a number of lines of merchandise, such as apparel, home furnishings, housewares, hardware and food with merchandise physically arranged in separate departments. Large national and regional chains dominate this group of 13 firms. The average number of employees was 206 in 1985, with some as large as 400 employees. In general, this sector has been growing more slowly than other retail sectors. Merchandise stores dropped from representing 13.5% of retail employment in 1980 to 9% by 1985. The average annual growth rate of 1.6% was one fifth the industry average. In fact, this sector experienced declines in 1982 and 1984 when most retail sectors were growing.

In 1985, however, employment levels increased rapidly in the general merchandising sector due to the opening of the warehouse club stores of Costco and Price Savers in 1985. A warehouse club is part of a new national selling method. It is one of several names applied to retailers who sell merchandise at a markup far below the margin sought by discount or traditional retailers. Characteristics of the group include little or no advertising, closed door membership selected to assure good credit risk, and a two tier pricing policy—one markup for the household consumer and a lower one for small business.

Food Stores

This group includes full line and convenience type grocery stores, meat and fish markets, fruit and vegetable markets, candy and nut shops, over-the-counter bakeries and miscellaneous outlets such as health food stores. These retailers represent 14% of total retail employment, concentrated in two large supermarket chains.

Employment in food stores grew an average of 13.3% annually from 1980 to 1985, nearly two percentage points above the average growth rate for total retail trade. Large stores gained market share from many smaller independent grocery stores. This is not surprising since larger firms can offer a wider range of goods and services and cover renovation and expansion costs made necessary by population growth and changes in consumer taste. Attempting to appeal to changing consumer tastes and demographic groups, supermarkets enlarged some product departments and expanded their imported and gourmet foods offerings. Growing consumer demand also prompted the expansion of delicatessen and bakery departments, as well as fresh seafood, bulk products, and 24 hour convenience.

Convenience food stores are an important factor in food retailing and

between 1980 and 1985 expanded rapidly. The number of convenience stores has doubled since 1980. The same pattern of large regional or national chains replacing the independents is evident here as well. Although each convenience store has relatively few employees compared to the supermarkets (9 versus 92) the absolute number of these stores make them a sizable employer. In 1985 they represented over 10% of total grocery store employment. Because of changing demographics and lifestyles many offer on premise food service facilities and self-service gasoline. Gasoline retailing is an important part of the product mix. (Nationally gasoline generates almost 42% of total convenience store sales.)

Not only did traditional food retailers grow rapidly, specialty bakeries also grew substantially, responding to changing buying patterns and demographics. They remain a small portion of the food retailing business with less than 120 employees in total.

Eating And Drinking Establishments

This group includes establishments selling prepared food and drinks for consumption on or off the premises. (Restaurants, lunch counters, and drinking places operated as a subordinate service facility by other establishments are not included in this industry). These retailers represented 39% of total retail trade employment in 1985. This group is characterized by a wide variety of fast food and sit-down restaurants, with national and regional franchises continuing to gain market share.

The growth in eating and drinking employment averaged 12.6% annually over the period. The years of fastest expansion were from 1980 to 1982 with a growth rate averaging 22% per year. The expansion hit a low in 1985 with only a 1.2% growth.

The drinking establishment segment had the opposite trend to that of the restaurant segment. Employment in drinking establishments decreased three out of five years, netting a loss of 3.2% jobs annually. Many restaurants with a cocktail lounge or bar replaced some stand alone bars. Another trend in the restaurant business is that of diversified menus including salad bars, fish, and chicken.

The total payroll increased from $44 million to over $100 million. Because of the number of part-time employees and low hourly pay, the monthly wage is among the lowest in the retail industry. In 1985 the average monthly wage was $1,046, $374 less than for the retail industry as a whole.

Other Retail Trade

This group of retailers includes apparel and accessory stores, building material and hardware stores, automotive sales and supply, furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores, and miscellaneous retail which includes a wide variety of shops ranging from florists to newsstands, art supply stores to pet stores.

New clothing, shoes, hats, and related articles for personal wear make up the primary business of apparel and accessory stores. This sector is a small segment of total trade, representing less than 5% of total retail trade employment. It is characterized by small shops averaging 8 employees per firm less than the average for retail trade. The apparel and accessory sector grew 34%, well below the retail industry average of 62% from 1980 to 1985.

The building material and hardware group includes retail establishments primarily engaged in selling lumber and other building materials, paint, glass and hardware, and garden and lawn supplies. They represent 4.4% of total retail trade employment with the building supplies segment accounting for over 75% of the 901 jobs in 1985. Because of the building boom the businesses within this sector grew very fast. Employment increased 89% from 1980 to 1983. When construction activity began to decline in 1983/84 so did employment levels in firms providing building material supplies. For the next two years employment levels fell 23%.

Furniture and home furnishing stores sell goods used for furnishing the home, such as furniture, floor coverings, draperies, domestic stoves and refrigerators. They represented 4.4% of total retail employment. With increased disposable income, a high level of new home construction and home sales, the furniture industry grew vigorously until 1984. A downturn began in 1985. By the end of 1985, employment had dropped 10%. Even with the decline in 1985, the average annual growth rate was 24% for the five years since 1980. This was the fastest growth among the major retail categories.

The motor vehicle dealers and gasoline station group includes retail dealers selling new and used automobiles, boats, trailers and motorcycles; new automobile parts and accessories, and gasoline service stations. These retailers represented 11% of total retail trade employment and averaged 17 employees per firm. However, the large car dealers have from 100 to 300 employees.

The vehicle dealers and gasoline stations in Anchorage experienced growth when most dealers in the lower 48 were going through the worst recession since World War II. From 1980 to 1985 the group as

Labor Force By Region and Census Area

	Labor Force			Unemployment			Rate			Employment		
	P/ 6/86	R/ 5/86	6/85	P/ 6/86	R/ 5/86	6/85	P/ 6/86	R/ 5/86	6/85	P/ 6/86	R/ 5/86	6/85
Alaska Statewide	269278	264949	258482	29193	28307	23478	10.8	10.7	9.1	240085	236642	235004
Anch-MatSu Region	141692	140426	137211	13761	13636	11012	9.7	9.7	8.0	127931	126790	126199
Anchorage Borough	124226	122987	120511	11077	10847	8894	8.9	8.8	7.4	113149	112140	111617
MatSu Borough	17466	17439	16700	2684	2789	2118	15.4	16.0	12.7	14782	14650	14582
Gulf Coast Region	30505	29231	28326	4022	3993	2695	13.2	13.7	9.5	26483	25238	25631
Kenai Peninsula Bor	19567	18725	17851	3186	3115	1997	16.3	16.6	11.2	16381	15610	15854
Kodiak Island Bor	6918	6629	6629	531	542	447	7.7	8.2	6.7	6387	6087	6182
Valdez-Cordova	4020	3877	3846	305	336	251	7.6	8.7	6.5	3715	3541	3595
Interior Region	42378	41531	39898	5766	5690	4566	13.6	13.7	11.4	36612	35841	35332
Fairbanks North Star Br	34518	33845	32375	4932	4882	3823	14.3	14.4	11.8	29586	28963	28552
Southeast Fairbanks	3277	3266	3113	288	340	229	8.8	10.4	7.4	2989	2926	2884
Yukon-Koyukuk	4583	4420	4410	546	468	514	11.9	10.6	11.7	4037	3952	3896
Northern Region	8303	8221	8487	1152	927	1265	13.9	11.3	14.9	7151	7294	7222
Kobuk	2649	2588	2667	411	306	407	15.5	11.8	15.3	2238	2282	2260
Nome	3526	3510	3544	541	465	530	15.3	13.2	15.0	2985	3045	3014
North Slope Borough	2128	2123	2276	200	156	328	9.4	7.3	14.4	1928	1967	1948
Southeast Region	34662	34220	33161	3272	3107	2987	9.4	9.1	9.0	31390	31113	30174
Haines Borough	1058	1063	1021	79	93	80	7.5	8.7	7.8	979	970	941
Juneau Borough	13716	13512	13109	1299	1205	1175	9.5	8.9	9.0	12416	12307	11934
Ketchikan Gateway Bor	7369	7311	7034	686	687	609	9.3	9.4	8.7	6683	6624	6425
Pr. of Wales-Outer Ketch	2628	2571	2426	348	311	234	13.2	12.1	9.6	2280	2260	2192
Sitka Borough	4211	4170	4034	325	318	298	7.7	7.6	7.4	3886	3852	3736
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	2018	2034	1979	192	224	224	9.5	11.0	11.3	1826	1810	1755
Wrangell-Petersburg	3663	3559	3558	343	269	367	9.4	7.6	10.3	3320	3290	3191
Southwest Region	11738	11320	11399	1220	954	953	10.4	8.4	8.4	10518	10366	10446
Aleutian Islands	2690	2629	2641	119	96	88	4.4	3.7	3.3	2571	2533	2553
Bethel	4751	4475	4538	671	454	486	14.1	10.1	10.7	4080	4021	4052
Bristol Bay Borough	430	432	430	21	29	24	4.9	6.7	5.6	409	403	406
Dillingham	1984	1936	1921	171	149	120	8.6	7.7	6.2	1813	1787	1801
Wade Hampton	1883	1848	1869	238	226	235	12.6	12.2	12.6	1645	1622	1634

P/ Preliminary R/ Revised 1985 Benchmark

Federal guidelines require the use of unrounded labor force data, adjusted to be consistent with the Curren Population Survey (CPS) in formulas used to allocate federal funds. Comparisons between different time periods are not as meaningful as other time series published by the Alaska Department of Labor, because Alaska's CPS sample size is inadequate to accurately indicate monthly changes in level. The sampling errors are random in nature, meaning that the unemployment rates, in any given month, are as likely to be high as frequently as they are low. The official definitions of unemployment, currently in place, exclude anyone who has made no attempt to find work in the four week period up to and including the week that includes the twelfth of each month. Most economists feel that Alaska's bush localities have proportionately more of these discouraged workers.

a whole averaged 9% growth per year. Nearly three-quarters of the jobs created during that time were in the motor vehicle dealership category. This growth was shared by the established dealers who had been in the Anchorage market for years. Gasoline station employment increased nearly 3% per year from 1980 to 1984 and then declined 8% in 1985. The decline was more a "paper" decline than an actual decline in gas station employment. Many convenience stores took over the functions of the stations, hence, some gas station employment is counted in the convenience store category.

The miscellaneous retail group is diverse. They fall into a number of categories, such as drug stores, liquor stores, used merchandise stores, book stores and sporting goods stores. These retailers represent 14% of total retail trade employment. Between 1980 and 1983 employment in this sector grew an average 11% per year. The following year the growth rate was less than 4% with a decline in employment in 1985. Bucking the overall trend, liquor stores, camera stores, jewelry stores, and book stores continued to grow into 1985.

Summary and Outlook for 1986

Construction supported retail trade employment began to decline in 1984 while most other retail sectors continued to register employment increases through 1985. But clearly a new trend has been established and with the likelihood of the economy slowing more, the climate for retail trade employment will not be favorable.

Fairbanks/Interior

By Neal Fried

Fairbanks' Industries - A Mid-Year View

Fairbanks' unemployment rate for June was 14.3%, the highest unemployment rate for June since 1978. June's unemployment rate in 1985 was 11.8%, more than two points below the June 1986 rate. During most years the unemployment rate falls in June due to seasonal factors, but June's figure registers only one-tenth of a percent below May's unemployment rate of 14.4%. The number of unemployed also provides a revealing picture. In June 4,932 people in Fairbanks were unemployed, an increase of 1,109 above the year-ago level.

Preliminary employment estimates for June indicated a 0.4% growth over year-ago levels. This is far lower than the annual growth rate of 6.8% Fairbanks' experienced the past five years. During that period growth was broad based. Presently the picture is far more mixed. Certain industries show employment gains while others have stopped gaining employment.

Construction was among the growth leaders, but recently construction has reversed its trend and is now contributing to the slowdown. Year to year declines in construction employment began in May. This is the first time employment in the construction industry has experienced a year to year decline in seven years. The decline in construction thus far has been relatively small because of the strong public sector. Employment losses in this industry will grow as the year continues, particularly in light of recent announcements to freeze portions of the FY87 capital budget. This will have an immediate effect because some projects planned for this construction season will not receive the necessary funds. The impact will also be felt in future years.

Another major contributor to employment growth in Fairbanks was state government. Employment in this sector slipped below year-ago levels in both May and June (100 and 50). Year-to-year declines in state employment will become greater given the initial FY87 operating budget which caused some layoffs and the revised FY87 budgets that will produce further layoffs.

Currently, federal and local government have employment increases over last year. Federal employment will probably remain above year-ago levels but local government employment could easily slip below last year's levels during the next six months because of cuts in state support to local communities.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Fairbanks

	p/ 6/86	r/ 5/86	6/85	Changes From: 5/86	6/85
Nonag. Wage & Salary	30750	29750	30550	1000	200
Mining	200	150	250	50	-50
Construction	3550	3050	3700	500	-150
Manufacturing	600	600	600	0	0
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3000	2850	3000	150	0
Trucking & Whseing.	500	450	550	50	-50
Air Transportation	950	900	900	50	50
Other Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1550	1500	1550	50	0
Trade	6700	6350	6650	350	50
Wholesale	1000	1000	1050	0	-50
Retail	5700	5350	5600	350	100
Gen. Mer. & Apparel	600	550	550	50	50
Food Stores	850	850	850	0	0
Other Retail Trade	4250	3950	4200	300	50
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	1100	1100	1050	0	50
Services & Misc.	6200	5950	6000	250	200
Government	9400	9700	9300	-300	100
Federal	3000	2950	2950	50	50
State	3700	3750	3750	-50	-50
Local	2700	3000	2600	-300	100

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Interior

	p/ 6/86	r/ 5/86	6/85	Changes From: 5/86	6/85
Nonag. Wage & Salary	34700	33650	34700	1050	0
Mining	350	300	400	50	-50
Construction	3750	3150	3900	600	-150
Manufacturing	650	600	650	50	0
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	3300	3200	3350	100	-50
Trade	7150	6750	7100	400	50
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	1150	1150	1150	0	0
Services & Misc.	6700	6350	6500	350	200
Government	11650	12150	11650	-500	0

Trade, which registered the largest employment increases in the private sector over the past five years, is currently experiencing marginal increases in employment. Trade is losing employment at the wholesale level, particularly in businesses which cater to construction. Retail trade has lost its past vigor because of a sluggish economy and because the retail market has caught up with demand.

Services, and the finance, insurance and real estate industries all continue to post over-the-year gains. Services is a particularly resilient industry during economic slowdowns. One reason is because it is such a diversified industry, covering everything from professional business services, social services, lodging, personal services and entertainment. The other reason is the dramatic national shift toward a service based economy which provides a tremendous momentum for growth.

Conclusion

There will continue to be industries posting gains in Fairbanks' in the future but an increasing number of industries will experience losses. There is a good chance that by year-end Fairbanks' total employment will be on the decline.

Gulf Coast

By Neal Fried

The Unemployment Picture

The region's June unemployment rate of 13.2% indicates a sluggish seasonal rebound and a weakening economy. The Kenai Peninsula Borough's unemployment rate of 16.3% topped not only the region but also was the highest rate in the state. It was the highest unemployment rate recorded for the month of June over the past six years and was more than 5% above last June's rate of 11.2% and this year's statewide unemployment rate of 10.8%. The unemployment rates for Kodiak and Valdez-Cordova remained above year-ago levels, but they measured significantly below the Kenai Peninsula's and demonstrated some downward seasonal movement.

Gulf Coast
Unemployment Rate for June
1980-1986

	Kenai Peninsula Borough	Kodiak Island Borough	Valdez-Cordova
1986	16.3%	7.7%	7.6%
1985	11.2%	6.7%	6.5%
1984	13.6%	6.8%	11.0%
1983	13.4%	9.6%	10.1%
1982	14.4%	12.0%	10.9%
1981	11.3%	9.8%	9.1%
1980	15.8%	14.4%	12.0%

A strong seasonal rebound has been lacking because of a weak showing in the salmon fishery in June and an anemic seasonal upswing in construction. The local salmon fishery on the Kenai Peninsula in June was reaching record levels and biologists were predicting an all-time record for the Cook Inlet fishery this season. The salmon harvests through June in Kodiak and Cordova were down slightly, but more importantly, the Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay harvests fell far below year-ago levels. Through June the statewide catch was down

40%. Though the weaker fisheries are outside the Gulf Coast region, fish processors in the region handle fish from around the state. June's smaller fish processing numbers reflect this with a decline of 350 jobs compared to year-ago levels.

A comparison to year-ago fish processing employment may not be altogether fair because last year was such an exceptional one in Bristol Bay. This year's June fish processing employment of 3,300 is an average level over the past five years. The salmon fishery should pick up in July when the area's fishery harvests get into full swing. Income to the fishermen in the region will be up as prices have increased significantly this year. Because fish processors are freezing more fish instead of canning (Kenai Peninsula fish processors have only one canning line operating this year and at least 3 have been left idle), and freezing requires fewer workers, fish processing employment may simply not grow as fast as it did in the past.

Construction

Construction's seasonal upswing was listless, and over-the-year comparisons show declines. Building permits are down and commercial construction is almost nonexistent. Public construction is the only sector which has partially helped offset these declines, but the most recent freeze of the FY87 capital budget will mean public construction will eventually share residential and commercial construction's fate.

Before the freeze, the Gulf Coast's share of the FY87 capital budget, including the reappropriation bill, was $100 million. Although it was smaller than most previous capital budgets in the 1980s and would not sustain growth in public construction, it remained a healthy level. It is still too early to estimate how the revised capital budget will affect the region because few details are available. The Bradley Lake Hydroelectric project in Homer was not included in the freeze.

It appears that approximately 70% of the statewide capital budget has been frozen. If one were to make a crude estimate of the impact of the freeze on the region, the revised budget (including Bradley Lake) may be $65 million. This represents little more than half of last year's levels and is smaller than all years in the 1980s. If there is a bright side, the region or, more specifically Homer, will receive proportionately a larger share of the FY87 capital budget than possibly any other area in the state. On the downside, public construction, the last healthy sector of this industry, will fall upon difficult times in the near future.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Gulf Coast

			Changes From:		
	p/ 6/86	r/ 5/86	6/85	5/86	6/85
Nonag. Wage & Salary	22700	21350	22850	1350	-150
Mining	800	800	850	0	-50
Construction	2150	1900	2250	250	-100
Manufacturing	3950	3100	4350	850	-400
Food & Kindred Prod.	3300	2450	3650	850	-350
All Other Mfg.	650	650	700	0	-50
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	1850	1750	1850	100	0
Trade	4350	4100	4150	250	200
Wholesale	600	500	600	100	0
Retail	3750	3600	3550	150	200
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	650	650	650	0	0
Services & Misc.	3650	3400	3450	250	200
Government	5300	5650	5300	-350	0
Federal	550	600	550	-50	0
State	1550	1500	1600	50	-50
Local	3200	3550	3150	-350	50

Other Industries

Trade and services enjoyed seasonal and over-the-year increases. These two industries do not react to downturns as quickly as construction, and they have been buoyed this year by a brisk tourist season. However, when the tourist season comes to an end in September, and as the downturn in the economy continues, services and trade are also likely to experience declines.

Government employment losses in June were seasonal because of the end of the school year, but compared to year-ago levels it remained flat. During past years this was one of the strong growth sectors, but no longer. In the near future, the budget shortfalls will create losses in this sector as well.

Southeast Alaska

By John Boucher

State Employment & Southeast Alaska

The recent oil revenue forecast for the state of Alaska has prompted some grave concern about the future of Southeast Alaska's economy. While some impact of falling state revenue is bound to be felt in every area of the state; Southeast Alaska, particularly Juneau, stands to be hit the hardest by the falloff in state revenues.

In 1985, state government employment was 9.1% of all wage and salary employment in Alaska. In Southeast Alaska, state employment directly accounted for 19.0% of all wage and salary employment. The Interior is the next most dependant region upon state government. Largely because of the University of Alaska, 13.1% of wage and salary employment in that region is directly attributable to state government. No other region has more than 7.0% of its wage and salary work force employed by the state.

Table 1
Southeast Alaska Wage & Salary Payrolls by Census Area for 1985

Census Area	1985 Total Payroll	1985 State Payroll	State % of Total Payroll
Haines Borough	18,710,102	1,345,110	7.2%
Juneau Borough	374,719,692	158,568,633	42.3%
Ketchikan Gateway Borough	150,380,818	18,898,570	12.6%
Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan	42,254,561	1,050,059	2.5%
Sitka Borough	79,621,898	7,518,895	9.4%
Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon	30,582,363	1,046,826	3.4%
Wrangell-Petersburg	61,727,842	3,683,435	6.0%
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	757,997,276	192,111,528	25.3%

In terms of total payroll, in 1985 10.7% of the entire state's wage and salary payrolls were paid to state employees. In Southeast Alaska 25.3% of the region's payrolls were paid to state employees, a greater percentage than the percentage of the work force employed in the region by state government. While Southeast Alaska clearly stands to lose more than any other region, Juneau would be the biggest loser if state payrolls were cut. The following table illustrates the dependance of Juneau's economy on state government in comparison to the other census divisions in the region.

In addition to these figures, pass-through grants to help fund local government and the school funding formula add to the total percentage of payroll in the census areas that can be accounted for by state spending. Other indirect effects, such as the portion of construction work which can be attributed to state spending, and the jobs created by state employees spending their payroll dollars would also figure in the total impact that the drop in oil revenues is going to have on the Southeast economy.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
By Place of Work
Southeast Alaska

				Changes From:	
	p/ 6/86	r/ 5/86	6/85	5/86	6/85
Nonag. Wage & Salary	30700	30000	30500	700	200
Construction	1700	1500	1950	200	-250
Manufacturing	3900	3500	3600	400	300
Food & Kindred Prod.	1050	900	1000	150	50
Lumber & Paper Prod.	2600	2400	2350	200	250
All Other Mfg.	250	200	250	50	0
Trans. Comm. & Utilities	2300	2050	2250	250	50
Trade	4800	4650	4850	150	-50
Wholesale	400	400	400	0	0
Retail	4400	4250	4450	150	-50
Finance-Ins. & R.E.	1150	1150	1200	0	-50
Mining, Services & Misc	4800	4650	4750	150	50
Government	12050	12500	11900	-450	150
Federal	2200	2200	2100	0	100
State	5450	5550	5450	-100	0
Local	4400	4750	4350	-350	50

Current Trends

Through June state employment in the region was down 100 over the month of May and even with last year at this time. There are two major components of state government, education related employment that is predominantly employment associated with the University of Alaska and the community college system, and the other category is all other state employment except education. Both the education and noneducation portion of state employment declined slightly over the month, but the over-the-year declines are in the noneducation portion of state employment while the education portion shows a slight increase over last year.

Unemployment in Southeast increased to 9.4% in June with a mix of gainers and losers over the month. The Haines Borough had the regions lowest unemployment rate at 7.5% while Prince of Wales-Outer Ketchikan had the highest unemployment rate in Southeast Alaska at 13.2%. Last year unemployment in the region was at 9.0%. Three census areas: Haines, Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon and Wrangell-Petersburg had lower unemployment rates this June than in June of 1985, while all of the other census areas had higher unemployment this June.

Hours and Earnings

By John Boucher

Current Trends

June's hours and earnings data reflects the softness in Alaska's economy, particularly in comparison to year-ago data. June average hourly earnings were down in comparison to May in six of the ten industries tracked and when compared to last year all industries except food and kindred products had a lower average hourly wage. Wholesale and retail trade and construction are showing the largest declines when compared to last year. This no doubt is a reflection of the decreased construction activity statewide since last year.

The manufacturing industry is one of the bright spots in the economy in terms of hours and earnings. Average weekly earnings in both the food and kindred products and the lumber and paper products sectors of this industry have increased since last June. Hourly earnings in both of these sectors were fairly comparable to last year but an increase in the average weekly hours pushed the average weekly earnings figures above last year.

Addendum

Alaska Economic Trends - June Issue

The following are corrected tables for the June issue of *Alaska Economic Trends* lead article on U.S. Employment Growth Rates.

Table 1
Percent Change in Employment by Industry
U.S. and Alaska
1980-1985

	U.S.		Alaska	
	Total Percent Change	**Annual Growth Rate**	**Total Percent Change**	**Annual Growth Rate**
Total	8.1%	1.6%	35.2%	6.2%
Mining	-5.6%	-1.2%	40.3%	7.0%
Construction	7.2%	1.4%	75.5%	11.9%
Manufacturing	-4.2%	-0.9%	-15.7%	-3.4%
Trans/Comm/Util	3.0%	0.6%	11.0%	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	9.4%	1.8%	58.2%	9.6%
Retail Trade	15.9%	3.0%	58.0%	9.6%
Finance/Ins/Real Est.	14.8%	2.8%	58.0%	9.6%
Services	22.6%	4.2%	50.3%	8.5%
Government	0.3%	0.1%	24.0%	4.4%
Federal	0.3%	0.1%	-0.6%	-0.1%
State	4.7%	0.9%	31.8%	5.7%
Local	-1.3%	-0.3%	38.5%	6.7%

Table 2
Percent Change in Employment by Industry
U.S. and Alaska
1970-1985

	U.S.		Alaska	
	Total Percent Change	**Annual Growth Rate**	**Total Percent Change**	**Annual Growth Rate**
Total	37.8%	2.2%	150.3%	6.3%
Mining	55.5%	3.0%	214.0%	7.9%
Construction	29.9%	1.8%	169.8%	6.8%
Manufacturing	0.3%	0.0%	50.5%	2.8%
Trans/Comm/Util	17.4%	1.1%	109.7%	5.1%
Wholesale Trade	44.5%	2.5%	168.2%	6.8%
Retail Trade	57.7%	3.1%	210.4%	7.8%
Finance/Ins/Real Est	62.5%	3.3%	313.2%	9.9%
Services	89.9%	4.4%	290.4%	9.5%
Government	20.2%	1.2%	91.6%	4.4%
Federal	5.3%	0.3%	2.9%	0.2%
State	41.9%	2.4%	95.9%	4.6%
Local	34.7%	2.0%	273.9%	9.2%

Table 3
Employment Growth by State and U.S. Average
1970-1985 and 1980-1985

	1970-1985			1980-1985		
	Total Percent Change	Annual Growth Rate	Rank	Total Percent Change	Annual Growth Rate	Rank
U.S. Average	37.8%	2.2		8.1%	1.6%	
West	65.1%	3.4%		10.7%	2.1%	
ALASKA	150.3%	6.3%	1	35.2%	6.2%	1
Arizona	133.6%	5.8%	2	26.0%	4.7%	2
California	57.9%	3.1%	15	11.3%	2.2%	15
Colorado	89.6%	4.4%	6	13.7%	2.6%	7
Hawaii	43.9%	2.5%	24	4.4%	0.9%	30
Idaho	62.5%	3.3%	12	2.4%	0.5%	37
Montana	39.7%	2.2%	32	-0.7%	-0.1%	46
Nevada	119.7%	5.4%	3	11.5%	2.2%	13
New Mexico	76.8%	3.9%	9	11.4%	2.2%	14
Oregon	44.7%	2.5%	23	-1.5%	-0.3%	47
Utah	74.1%	3.8%	10	13.4%	2.6%	9
Washington	58.3%	3.1%	14	6.2%	1.2%	27
Wyoming	89.8%	4.4%	5	-2.4%	-0.5%	49
South	59.7%	3.2%		11.2%	2.2%	
Alabama	40.7%	2.3%	29	4.9%	1.0%	29
Arkansas	49.3%	2.7%	21	7.8%	1.5%	22
Delaware	35.0%	2.0%	35	13.1%	2.5%	10
Dist. of Columbia	10.9%	0.7%	48	2.1%	0.4%	39
Florida	105.5%	4.9%	4	23.7%	4.3%	3
Georgia	64.7%	3.4%	11	18.9%	3.5%	5
Kentucky	37.1%	2.1%	34	3.1%	0.6%	35
Louisiana	54.5%	2.9%	17	1.2%	0.2%	43
Maryland	39.7%	2.3%	31	10.1%	1.9%	18
Mississippi	43.7%	2.4%	25	1.2%	0.2%	42
North Carolina	48.4%	2.7%	22	11.2%	2.1%	16
Oklahoma	54.7%	3.0%	16	3.7%	0.7%	32
South Carolina	54.3%	2.9%	18	9.3%	1.8%	21
Tennessee	40.1%	2.3%	30	6.5%	1.3%	25
Texas	84.3%	4.2%	7	14.2%	2.7%	6
Virginia	61.1%	3.2%	13	13.4%	2.6%	8
West Virginia	15.3%	1.0%	46	-7.7%	-1.6%	51
North Central	20.0%	1.2%		1.4%	0.3%	
Illinois	9.7%	0.6%	49	-1.7%	-0.3%	48
Indiana	17.7%	1.1%	44	2.2%	0.4%	38
Iowa	21.7%	1.3%	43	-3.2%	-0.6%	50
Kansas	43.6%	2.4%	26	3.2%	0.6%	34
Michigan	16.6%	1.0%	45	1.8%	0.4%	41
Minnesota	41.9%	2.4%	27	5.4%	1.1%	28
Missouri	25.7%	1.5%	41	6.4%	1.3%	26
Nebraska	34.3%	2.0%	36	3.5%	0.7%	33
North Dakota	53.0%	2.9%	19	2.4%	0.5%	36
Ohio	12.8%	0.8%	47	0.3%	0.1%	44
South Dakota	41.7%	2.4%	28	4.2%	0.8%	31
Wisconsin	29.2%	1.7%	40	2.0%	0.4%	40
Northeast	17.8%	1.1%		7.2%	1.4%	
Connecticut	30.9%	1.8%	38	9.9%	1.9%	19
Maine	38.3%	2.2%	33	9.8%	1.9%	20
Massachusetts	29.4%	1.7%	39	10.3%	2.0%	17
New Hampshire	79.2%	4.0%	8	21.0%	3.9%	4
New Jersey	31.2%	1.8%	37	11.7%	2.2%	12
New York	8.4%	0.5%	51	7.6%	1.5%	23
Pennsylvania	8.8%	0.6%	50	-0.4%	-0.1%	45
Rhode Island	23.8%	1.4%	42	7.0%	1.4%	24
Vermont	51.4%	2.8%	20	12.0%	2.3%	11